

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Communication is a process of transferring information, messages, and a conversation by one person to another. So the information or message comes with the intention of someone who conveys information. In an act of communication there is usually at least one speaker or sender, a communication message which is transmitted, and a person or persons for whom this message is intended (the receiver). Language is the process of communicating a message between at least two speaking subject, one of them is the addresser or sender, the other, the addressee or receiver. Language can be express our feelings, ask questions, make requests, protest, criticize, insult, apologize, promise, thank, say hello and good-bye. Language is important to communicate in daily activity.

When we talk about language we cannot separate from pragmatic. Levinson (1983: 5) defines that pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. Pragmatics can also solve the problem between the speaker and the hearer, especially the problem about point of view. Leech (1983:36) states that pragmatics involves problem solving both from the speaker's point of view and from the hearer's point of view. The problem of speaker's point of view is how to produce an utterance which will make the result.

Pragmatics has several approaches one of them is speech act. A speech act as action performed through utterance. Mey, (2001:927) defined that Speech act is a part of social interactive behavior and must be interpreted as an aspect of social interaction. Yule (1996:47) Speech acts is utterance of speech that constitutes some sort of act. However, understanding utterance is not an easy thing. At the moment understanding the utterances of a person often makes mistakes so it is evident that understanding of utterance is a difficult problem. To understand an

utterance, one must first understand the order of the words they hear and see that the words make a group. Finally the listener makes a translation for the sentence.

Speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. In real-life interactions, we perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, refusal, etc. The theory of speech act itself is more introduced by Searle said that in daily life, there are at least three types of speech acts. He further said that speech acts divided into three types, namely locution (locutionary act), illocution (illocutionary act), and perlocution (perlocutionary act) (Searle, 1969). Locutionary act is the utterance that a speaker performs. Illocutionary act is the acts or a particular intention of utterance. Perlocutionary is the effect of the utterance which is uttered by the speaker to the hearer. They are five classifications of illocutionary act by Searle, Searle stated that there are five basic types of illocutionary can perform in speaking. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative. Representative focuses to what the speaker believes to be the case or not, directive concerns to the speaker want to hearer or someone else to do something, commissive concerns on speaker commitment to the future action, expressive deals with expression or speaker feels, declaratives is related with act having immediately changes.

We use speech to perform an action (Austin, 1975: 375). In English a set of verbs, which Austin termed performative verbs, enable the speaker to perform an act by using one of them in the first person present. Examples of such utterances, also called performative utterances, are: 'I sentence you to ten years in prison', 'I warn you to obey', 'I beg you to help me.' In these examples the speaker explicitly performs an act through speaking.

The way of Speaker to communicate is not only in the oral language speech or face to face talking but also in the written language such as in newspaper, magazine, book, novel, movie script, short story and many others. Movie is one of the ways which used by the speaker to convey the utterances. It is defined as motion pictures considered especially as a source of entertainment or as an art form (Webster's third new international dictionary, 1981:1480). The utterances of

the movie sometimes has not got suitableness of the base form of a such written rule of a language, but the more important of the language is can be understood the meaning contained. In addition movie equips entertain thing which is very interesting that could bring the fewer to influence in the story of its movie and also we get moral values of the movie which can be applied in the real life. One of the movies which can be applied in the real life.

Movies are type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories or teach people something. People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. One of the movies which contain speech act is *The Man Who Invented Christmas*. *The Man Who Invented Christmas* is a biographical drama film directed by Bharat Nalluri and written by Susan Coyne based on the book of the same name by Les Standiford. *The Man Who Invented Christmas* get many nominee and one award for truly moving picture. *The Man Who Invented Christmas* tells the magical journey that led to the creation of Ebenezer Scrooge (Christopher Plummer), Tiny Tim and other classic characters from *A Christmas Carol*. The film shows how Charles Dickens (Dan Stevens) mixed real life inspirations with his imagination to conjure up unforgettable characters and a timeless tale, forever changing the holiday season into the celebration we know today.

The writer interested to analyze the *Man who Invented Christmas* because in that movie many speech act that can classify into illocutionary and perlocutionary act of utterances used by one of the main character in *The Man who Invented Christmas* movie.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the background above, the writer identifies the problems that focus on the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in the *Man Who Invented Christmas* movie. The writer assumes that illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in the *Man Who Invented Christmas* movie affect the movie itself to be interesting to watch.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

To make the research more specific, this research will be focused on utterances of Charles Dickens as one of the main characters shows speech act in the Man Who Invented Christmas movie. This research deals with kinds of illocutionary act of Searle's classification and the perlocutionary act of Charles Dickens as one of the main characters in the Man Who Invented Christmas movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background previously stated, this research has several objectives to make it is focused. The research objectives are as follow:

1. What types of illocutionary act used by Charles Dickens as one of the main characters in the Man who Invented Christmas movie?
2. What are perlocutionary act of illocutionary act used by Charles Dickens as one of the main characters in the Man who Invented Christmas movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problems, the writer conducts this research for the aims as follows:

1. To investigate what types of illocutionary acts used by Charles Dickens as one of the main characters in the Man who Invented Christmas movie
2. To describe what the perlocutionary act of illocutionary act used by Charles Dickens as one of the main characters in the Man who Invented Christmas movie

1.6 Method of the Research

The writer use qualitative approach in this research, retrieved from <https://www.questionpro.com> qualitative research methods are designed in a manner that they help reveal the behavior and perception of a target audience with reference to a particular topic. The main data is movie and subtitle of the movie itself. The form of the data is dialogue. The writer also takes some references such as journal, books, and websites to support the main data. The method of the collecting data in this research, the writer uses documentation since the data are

collected from movie and subtitle of the movie itself. The data are organized based on types of speech acts, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Then speech acts of each type are analyzed by using John R. Searle theory of speech act.

1.7 Benefit of the Research

This research is expected could help those who have the same analysis or need the same references about speech act, especially in the movie. Enabling the readers to know speech act in the movie and provide the benefit for those who are interested in understanding speech act.

1.8 Systematic Organization of the Research

This writing of term paper uses paper organization. The writer organizes it into four sections that consist of four chapters, as follows:

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, I explain about the background, identification of the problems, limitation of the problems, formulation of the problems, objective of the research, methods of the research, about the analysis illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in the Man Who Invented Christmas movie.

CHAPTER II : FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

This chapter consists of the theories of Searle about kinds of illocutionary act of Searle's classification and perlocutionary act.

CHAPTER III : ILLOCUTIONARY ACT AND PERLOCTIONARY ACT IN THE MAN WHO INVENTED CHRISTMAS MOVIE

In this chapter I explain about Illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in the Man Who Invented Christmas in this movie, through representatives, directives, commissives,

expressive and declarative that effect the movie itself to be interesting.

CHAPTER IV : CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the conclusion on the analysis of the complete study.

The chapters above are followed by references, scheme of the research, research poster, curriculum vitae, and other required attachments.

